The Financial Crash Coming.

The New York Herald, in alluding to the recent victory of General Grant, at Chattanooga, regarding it as the staggering blow from which the rebellion cannot recover, and that succeeding blows of a similar character will soon bring the war to an end, predicts that a financial crash will speedily occur. It says:

Paper must go down, and paper prices with it. Then those who have bought stocks, or goods, or bonds, or made contracts at paper prices, will suffer disastrously, and, as the panic struck Times expresses is, "thousands who thought themselves rich will find themselves poor."

Be not deluded, therefore, because a few speculators coax gold up a little; and the stock jobbers of the Times, Tribune and World argue that the end of the war is yet very distant. The gold speculators try to raise the price of gold in order to sell out. The managers of the Times. Tribune and World are anxious to get rid of their railroad stocks, and therefore try to soothe the public mind and quiet the financial agitation. We have neither gold nor stocks to dispose of, and can speak the truth, even though we shame the stockjobbers. We have foretold every financial crash since '37, and the financial world knows that our predictions never fail to come true. Indeed, so true are they, that we have often been accused of causing that which we only predicted. We know Wall street thoroughlyfrom top to bottom-and it is built upon quicksands. At any moment the telegraph may bring us the news that Jeff. Davis has packed his carpet back and fled to Europe. At any moment, we may be able to publish some equally decisive intelligence of the collapse of the Confederacy. This may not happen to-day nor to-morrow, but it cannot be long delayed. Again we advise the public to be warned in time. The crash is coming; be prepared to meet it.

We have no doubt that the Administration will use every exertion to prevent the financial revulsion which the Herald so confidently predicts But the principles of political economy and the laws of trade will be at fault if a financial crash does not overtake the country more sweeping and destructive than any which has taken place. The same causes are at work, only intensified, which produced the commercial disasters heretofore, and It is idle to suppose, notwithstanding the present apparent prosperity, that like effects will not follow in the present case. As the Herald expresses it, riches based upon paper currency and paper prices, will take unto itself wlogs and fly away. The unlimited extension of paper curreney caused the financial disasters of 1837 and to that same producing cause now is added the diversion of a large proportion of the laborers of the country from producers to consumers. For over two years we have been consuming the accumulated wealth of the country, but this ex hausting process cannot much longer continue without the bursting of the bubble. It is far from our purpose to unnecessarily predict disaster, and most sincerely do we desire that it may be avoided, but what would be thought of the mariner who failed to heed the unerring signs of a coming storm? Mankind are but little disposed to profit by the history of the past. Experience has been compared to a vessel sailing at night when the lights are placed in the stern instead of the bow. illuminating the waters which have been passed over, leaving all dark and uncertain ahead. The greed for wealth also makes us blind to coming dangers, even up to their very threshold. And the Administration has done all in its power to stimulate this artificial prosperity of the country by its financial policy. The issue of paper currency as rapidly as printing presses can turn st out adds nothing to the wealth of the nation. JOHN LAW, the celebrated Scotch financier, tried the experiment in France. For a while all went on swimmingly, the people became intoxicated with the idea of accomilating sudden riches, but as in all other similar schemes, the turning point was finally reached, and then came disasters like a thief in the night. The man who supposed

Now and Then.

himself rich yesterday, the next day found his

wealth as unreal as a dream. We can only say,

in view of the existing state of affairs, that to be

forewarned is to be forearmed, and when the re-

vulsion does come, terrible will be the responsi

bility of those who brought it upon the country.

In 1848 Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a member of the United States House of Representatives. The Mexican war was then in progress. He opposed it. He did all in his power to discourage and defeat an American army then in a foreign territory. He did not regard it disloyal then to severely criticise and condeam the war policy of the existing Administration. He went further than this. He boldly proclaimed the right of a dissatisfied people "to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better." This sentiment he expressed in a speech in the House of Representatives on the 12th of January, 1848. He thus justified the position we have quoted:

"This is a most valuable, a most sacred righta right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing govern ment may choose to exercise it. Any portion o such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories

This argument sounds strangely in the light of passing events. In the same speech from which we have quoted, Mr. LINCOLN ildiculed the idea of vigorously prosecuting the war against Mexico for the purposes of extermination, subjugation or confiscation of the property of its citizens. He would not entertain the thought that a Christian people, a civilized nation, could prosecute a war for such objects. He remarks: "I suppose no one will say we should kill the people, or drive them out, or make slaves of them.

or even confiscate their property?" Is a war prosecuted for such ends any more justifiable or excusable now than it would have been when Mr. Lincopy attered his philipple against such measures as anti-republican and anti Christian? At that time Mr. Lincoln estimated the cost of a war to the country, both in blood and treasure. And the cost of the war with Mexico was a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with that of the contest now waging. We cannot present a better daguerreotype of the perplexities, inconsistencies and follies of the present Administration than by re-producing the closing paragraphs of the speech of Mr, Lincoln. to which we have referred, in which he reviews and criticises the policy of President Pork in the

war against Mexico: The war has gone on some twenty months; for the expenses of which, together with an inconsiderable old score, the President now claims about one-half of the Mexican territory, and that by far the better halt, so far as concerns our abilit to make anything out of it. It is comparativel uninhabited, so that we could establish land offi ces in it, and raise some money in that way. And the other balf is already inhabited, as I un-And the other bait is already inhabited, as I un-derstand it, tolerably densely for the nature of the country, and all its lands, or all that are valuable, already appropriated as private property. How then are we to make anything out of these lands with this encumbrance on them, or how remove the encumbrance? I suppose no how remove the encumbrance? I suppose no one will say we should kill the people, or drive them out, or make slaves of them, or even confiscate their property? How, then, can we make much out of this part of the territory? If the prosecution of the war has in expenses already equaled the better half of the country, how long its future prosecution will be in equaling the less valuable half is not a speculative but a practical question, pressing closely upon us; and yet it is a question which the President seems never to have thought of.

thought of. As to the mode of terminating the war and og peace, the President is equally wander-

the enemy's country; and, after apparently The Philadelphia Age says it is no violation of alking himself tired on this point, the President social privacy for us to allude to the fact that a urgests the propriety of wheedling the Mexican ernment from which we can secure a satisfactory on to the already half abandoned ground of more vigorous prosecution." All this shows the same process; and then, confused at being he wrote:

that it nowhere intimates when the President ex- publican government is the consent of the govpects the war to terminate. At its beginning, erned,' much more does a union of co-equal sov Gen. Scott was by this same President, driven in | ereign States require, as its basis, the barmony to disfavor, if not disgrace, for intimating that of its members and their voluntary co-operation seace could not be conquered in less than three in its organic functions." or four months. But now at the end of about given us the most splendid successes-every dethat men could do, and hundreds of things which | Saturday Review of November 7: t had ever before been thought men could not lo; after all this, this same President gives us a

Civil Policy Toward Slavery. We find a somewhat remarkable article under When the military power of the rebellion shall he fanatical ideas which have lately been ramto determine the policy consistent with justice and the family of Evenerr." the best interests of the country. The views expressed by the Times we hope will prevail with the great body of the Republican party; and if so, we trust the nation will ride out the present Gazette state that "a part of President's message storm without the shipwreck of constitutional relating to slavery is in the hands of the printer." and free government Savs the Times;

hat something positive must be done by the it is asserted that his views on the war and the Federal Government to end slavery. Even the negro will be point no point, while others state tary measure for military ends solely, does not he will take decided rholition grounds. Whatsatisfy them. They want civil power exercised, ever sentiments he may express, however, we are and would gladly have even a breaking down assured that they will have the approval of the of State lines and a reconstruction of the Government itself, as the only effectual means of lestroying the institution of their special abhor. publican party in the canvass for President next

Now, we too claim a good hearty hatred of slavery. We are as anxious as any to see it under the sod, beyond resurrection. But we don't to pull the house down about its ears and our own ination for the Speakership of the House. We content to let it die quietly, without any attempt ears. This seems to us to be a very absurd sort should not be surprised at the result, for S. C.

. We say, then, that even if the national advancement or personal interests are involved. government had the right to institute new civil neasures against slavery, it would not be necesary. The unavoidable military operations of the and let these agencies work.

But we go farther, and say that any further in. The Tribune says: erference would not only be superfluous but got to depend largely upon the disposition of the terly destroyed." Southern people. That disposition should not be needlessly embittered. It can't belp becoming so if, as some propose, their States reduced to the condition of mere territorial dependencies. Americans can never be satisfied to be underlings. Whatever the fortunes of war legitimately bring, they are possible. ensible enough to submit to: but it is not in their spirit to consent to any permanent degrenently of their civil rights, and you simply to third choice." make them your permanent enemies. Territo rialize slavery, and the inevitable effect will be that you will only make them love slavery the more, and hate you the more This could not always continue. State rights, sooner or later, will have to be restored. We don't believe that three years would elapse after the close of the war before the keeping of those States in a terri and adds: torial condition would be abandoned as an insuf ferable auamoly in our system of government State rights once restored, the people maddened by the thrall that had been put upon them, would be very likely to vindicate these right's by rebabilitating slavery. Every incentive of high pride and every impulse of low spite would combine to arge this, and the National Government would have no legitimate way of preventing it. It will never do to try to give slavery its qui-

etus by mere arbitrary force. To secure this we have to rely in no small measure upon reason. We must never forget that just as force is the natural ally of slavery, just so reason is the natural ally of dom. When the South has been overcome in fair fight, we must give its reason a fair chance to few grains of common sense, as witness the assert itself. Military authority over each reclaimed State should last until the mojority of the people have made up their minds to resume,in good faith, their old relations to the Government, and be given over to traitors; but whenever there is than ever before in every State except Massasound reason to believe that a fair loyal majority chusetts, " and has been beaten only the State want it, let them have it-and that, lov the most extraordinary efforts, too, without imposing any conditions concerning considered quite dead. * * The moral of slavery. If this just and rational policy is faithof their own accord, have already entered upon ity and integrity in the conduct of the Govern-with such decision. Even if loyal duty don't ment; and that they can only hope to obtain a prompt it, interest will. For slavery, after havcould live, would only be an incumbrance. But it can't live. It is already half dead. Let the loyal men of the South finish it and bury it in

charges against Capt. Hurtt. It consisted of five Brigadier Generals, four Colonels and three Lieutenant Colonels Before, however, any of the oreliminaries were entered into, an order was read from Major General Halleck adjourning the court martial sine die, and ordering the members to their several commands. So ends another military farce; we suppose that the affair will be finally ventilated at Washington, but it should be postponed until the first of April—all fool's day.—[Cincinngti Dispatch, Dec. 2.

their own way.

Gen. HALLECK has performed one good deed at least, though he should have dismissed this use the Congressional Convention. less court, and all others like it, long ago. These court-martials generally have been used to samper officers in idleness, who should have been either in the field or else out of the service. Without accomplishing very little good, they have m been kept up at an enormous expense to the Ma country.

The loss of the 15th Indiana in the recent II battle of Chattanooga, in killed and wounded, we are informed is 204. It is a little singular that no mention is made in the public accounts of the gallant part the 15th bore in the victory at Chattanooga and the severe loss it suffered.

Edward Everett.

rops down into a half despairing tone, and tells social privacy for us to allude to the fact that a start with a people distracted and divided by very distinguished assemblage of Philadelphia contending factions, and a government subject to society was last night gathered together to constant changes by successive revolutions, the meet the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, nor is it any outinued success of our arms may fail thing but complimentary to his eminent ability to suggest that his influence has done and is doing cople to desert the counsels of their own leaders, very much to sustain the Administration in its and, trusting in our protection, to set up a gov present policy. Just at this time, therefore, eace, telling us that "this may become the only there is a peculiar propriety in recalling mode of obtaining such a peace." But soon he to the recollection of Philadelphia readers the falls into doubt of this, too, and then drops back words which Mr. Evererr deliberately penned in view of precisely such a state of things as now that the President is in no wise satisfied with his unhappily exists. In his letter accepting the own position. First, he takes up one and, in nomination of the Constitutional Union party as attempting to argue us into it, he argues himself | their candidate for the Vice Presidency, in 1860,

able to think of nothing new, he has some time before cast off. His mind, tasked beyond its tained by the numerical predominance and miliower, is running hither and thither, like some tary powers of one section, to coerce the other ortured creature on a burning surface, finding into submission, is, in my judgment, as self con no position on which it can settle down and be at tradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded ease. Again, it is a singular omission in this message thers' blood. If the vital principle of all re-

The contrast between these sentiments and twenty months, during which time our arms have those which he now expresses, detracts somewhat artment, and every part, land and water, officers from the force of the latter, and gives point to and privates, regulars and volunteers, doing all the following bitter paragraph from the London

"The case of Mr. EVERETT is a measure of the ong message without showing us that, as to the value of the noisy patriotism which has driven end, be has himself even an imaginary concep | the American people, against their better judgtion. As I have before said, he knows not where ment, into this interminable war. Few voters miserably perplexed man. God grant he may be called so eagerly for slaughter as Mr. Evenerr, show there is not something about his and upon few men does so great a responsibility onscience more painful than all his mental per- rests for the calamities which have bathed his land in blood. He occupied a position from Masterly Inactivity " The True which he not only need not have awakened the sanguinary passions of his countrymen, but he might have done something to stay them. One, the above head in a late number of the New York at least, of those flowery 'orations' might have Times, an Administration paper. The senti- been employed to remind them of the blessings ments it expresses, in the main, are those which of peace and the curses that follow in the train of have been entertained by the Democracy in re war. But to the cause of peace he was not pregard to the policy of the Federal government in pared to sacrifice a single iota of influence reference to slavery. They are not, however, a single round of popular applause. What was such as are held by the radical members or he prepared to sacrifice to the cause of war? He elements in the Republican ranks. But so far thought it little that the Western farmers should as the Times and the sentiment it represents are send their sons by tens of thourands to satisfe concerned, we hail the sensible views it utters, with their lives that reckless lust of empire which as an evidence that the days of reason and states- he was laboring to dignify as a noble aspiration. manship are once more dawning upon the nation. His estimate of the value of blood only began to rise when the conscription called for it in his own have been broken, the question of slavery, of the home. His son was drawn, and he refused to let power and right of States to control their domes him go. He thus furnished to the world a pretic institutions, will come up for determination, cise measure of the importance which he attaches And it will require firmness to cut loose from to the present war. They were uary next. momentous enough to require that all other pant in the councils of the nation, and wisdom Americans should bleed for them, except only

The Slavery Question.

The Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati It has been heard and approved by the Cabinet. There is a class of men who stick to the idea By some of the political friends of Mr. Lincoln

The Speakership. Private accounts from Washington predict believe in making any superfluous sacrifice to get | with a great deal of confidence that SCHUYLER there. Seeing that it is dying, we are quite Colfax will receive the Republican caucus nomof impatience, prompted by giddy passion rather is a great worker and he never tires when his own

After the War. The abolition organs of New York, forgetting war, and the free discussion which is sure to the excellent direction of Mr. GLASS-"first attend it, are enough to break down the institu- catch your hare"-are discussing the disposition The Government has simply to stand quiet to be made of the South after it is subjugated.

"Whether the Union be restored or given up, positively mischievous. To insure that slavery, the life of no Unionist can be safe in any slave when it dies, shall never rise again, you have | State until the slave power shall have been ut-

And again: "The peaceful and prosperous existence hereafter of Louisiana as a Confederote slave State is conceivable; as a Union free State is morally

certain, but as a Union slave State it is not The Tribune adds:

"Louisiana, with her adjacent sisters, must be dation. Undertake to deprive them perma- either loval and free or rebel and slave-there is

"The presence of our powerful Union armies will be absolutely essential in the Southern States for a long time after active hostilities against the national authority shall have ceased The Commercial Advertiser echoes the theory,

"The destruction of slavery will compel a complete change in the political system of the South; and while the States are preparing for this change, social and political order can be maintained only by the presence of a national military force. there society is already gravitating with fear ful rapidity toward chaos, and the only power that can arrest its progress and bring it back to a condition of tranquil prosperity is that of the

Not Dead.

The Springfield Republican is one of the few Administration papers that is blessed with a following, which contains more wisdom than will be found in the Tribune for a whole year:

There is a general jubilation in the Republican have had a fair opportunity to canvass how that papers over the assumed death of the Democratic resumption shall be best inaugurated. Of course party. They had better not take that for grantthe machinery of the State Government cannot ed. A party that has just thrown more votes fully carried out, and no arbitrary issues are that they have no such excess of strength as to foisted in to impose a sense of subordination, we make it safe for them to be reckless or defiant as have not a doubt that every slave State will follow to means and measures; that they are still on the emancipating policy which the Border States, trial before the American people as to their abiling been crippled as it has by the war, even if it they can and will use it for the general welfare, rather than for private and partisan ends.

Sixth Congressional District. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the A COURT MARTIAL DISSOLVED.—This morning the Military Court convened to investigate the charges against Capt. Hurtt. It consisted of five Brigadier Generals, four Colonels and three of two delegates and two contingent delegates to represent said district in the National Democratic Convention, be held at Military Hall, in Indianapolis, on Friday the 8th day of January, 1864, at 11% o'clock P. M., and that each county be entitled to one delegate in said convention for each one hundred votes cast for Dr. Athon, in 1862, and one delegate for each fraction over

> Resolved. That the Democracy of the several counties are hereby requested to call county con-ventions at an early day and select delegates to W. H. TALBOTT, Chairman.

R. SPICER, Secretary. The following is the number of delegates each

				Dated.	SERVICE.	III SHOW	MAPSON W.	and division in	district
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lby	270	30.5	10.00	***	12.51	****	22	S FEBRURE	
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diers. The project meets with much favor.

STATE ITEMS.

-Coal diggers in Cannelton make \$100 per outh-easy. That's doing well. -- The steamboat for the navigation of White River, now building at Owen, Spencer county, i

-Five dollars per cord is the ruling price for good in Lafayette. Some of the wood haulers are not too modest to ask six dollars.

-The Fort Wayne Times suggests that Goshan should be the point for holding the 8th of January Convention in the 10th Congressional District, to select delegates to the National Dem--The dwelling house of Mr. Jacon A

HINSHAW, a merchant of Lynn, Randolph county, burglar, or burglars, and between two and three hundred dollars taken from his pantaloons -Governor Monton returned home from a visit

predicts that the war will terminate in ninety days by the overthrow of the rebel armies. Most sincerely do we hope that peace may be restored to the nation by that time, but there have been of disaster which I have expressed in former lettoo many sixty and ninety days predictions of ters will be more than realized. that character, that, like dead sea fruits, have turned to ashes upon the lips.

East on Wednesday morning. His Excellency

-Captain FREDERICK T. BUTLER, of company B. 24th regiment Indiana volunteers, died of congestive fever, at New Orleans, on the 12th ult. Captain B was born and raised in Monroe county. He was working in the printing business when the war broke out, when he entered the service, and was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to

-J. B. MAYNARD, Esq., has severed his con-Thursday next will assume the duties of local editor of the Louisville Democrat. The Democrat has cause for gratulation in securing the services of Mr. MAYNARD. He is a ready writer. and an accomplished gentleman, and will make one among the best local editors in the West. We welcome Mr. MAYNARD to the "fraternity reasons why Gordonsville will have to be assaultaround the falls.

-A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER AT EVANSVILLE. - The Democracy of Evansville have raised the means to permanently establish a daily and weekly paper in their thriving city. It is to be called the Evansville Times, and will be a first class office in all respects. ROBERT S. SPROULE. Esq., of the Rushville Jacksonian, is to be its editor and publisher. The publication of the surface of things, it appears to be more like a Times will commence on the first day of Jan- strategic movement, intended to draw the Union

energy; and his thorough knowledge of the po- which will tax those abilities to the utmost. litican history of Indiana, are accomplishments and to do this without disaster, will be, if he almost useless to add that the noble-hearted Democracy of the Pocket will give the enterprise, started under such favorable auspices, a most

Albany are promptly responding to the recent patriotic appeal of Governor Morron, in this-

A few days since, we published the appeal of triotic city?

didate for Governor at the ensuing fall election. It will appear by the following card to the Fort Wayne Sentinel, from Mr. EDGERTON, that he declines to be a candidate for any political

You, with others, have in very kind and com olimentary terms alluded to me in connection with the nomination by the Democratic party of a I expressed to you yesterday, personally, my

eelings and opinions on the subject; and I now lesire to say publicly that it is the unafterable purpose of my line not to be a candidate for any office. The reasons are all personal-not po-

In politics I shall continue as I have ever been, an unflinching adherent and supporter of the principles and organization of the Democratic party, and within the sphere of my influence shall work for its success.

An adherence to its principles and organization by the people, North and South, would have a few craze rebels in firing on Fort Sumter. saved the country from the calamities of civil war, and can now alone restore to the nation an Administration, rou-ed the unthinking masses of enduring peace upon terms of right and justice the North to a pitch of fury. The former named

it will neither conquer nor permit a peace by which the independence of the States shall be secured, or the Union permitted to exist as it was executive despotism. The revolution must go ntended by our fathers-a Union of free, sovereign, independent States

ACCEPTED.-The resignation of Col. C. L. Donham, 50th Indiana, has been accepted. Coninued ill health has prevented Col Dunham from being with his regiment during the past five or As the hero of Munfordsville and Parker's Cross Roads, Col. Dunham's name will be conspicuous in the history of the great rebellion .- N. Albany

-Mr. Dellen took into camput Vincennes, this week, ten volunteers for a cavalry company, being recruited in this county and Pike by bimself and Capt. Alexander. We are informed that about forty, from Pike county, have volunteered from the south, there can be little doubt that in this company .- [Jasper Courier.

5th Indiana battery, raised in this and adjoining counties, has been promoted to Chief of Artillery. The 5th battery has been in some of the most severe engagements of the war, and has always fenseless that it would fall an easy prey to Gen. Butler. But such a victory is not what the Ad-We are pleased to learn of his promotion, and ministration desires. Butler was not sent to his think it well merited .- [Fort Wayne Sentinel.

county, on the 21st ult., an order was made to come the policy of the Administration. He was pay out of the county treasury \$30 to each vol-unteer under the late call-\$10 to be paid at the mond should not be taken. The Confederate time of enlistment, \$10 in one year, and \$10 in government knows Butler inside and out. They two years. The smallness of the bounty offered know there is no fight in him. They know they would indicate that the commissioners depended more on the patriotism of the people to fill the therefore they can concentrate all their troops in quota of that county than on the bounties offered. North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, to repel - Richmond Jeffersonian.

-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PERU.-Early on Sun day morning a most destructive fire occurred Peru, completely destroying the grain and pork warehouse of Mesers. H. E. & C. F Sterne, together with its contents. Before the fire engines could be brought to the scene of conflagration the building was so far consumed that it could not be saved. The loss of the Messrs. Sterne is estimated by the Peru Republican at about \$16, 500. The loss of farmers and others who had property in store in the warehouse, is estimated at about \$4,000. The fire was undoubtedly the

long procession, as it passed through our streets, headed by the Richmond Band, made a display that was highly creditable to the liberality of the

The contributions did not all come from the State, as quite a number of citizens of Preble county were among the contributors.

The proceeds of the dinner at Starr Hall, for the same purpose, amounted to about \$150.—
[Richmond Jeffersonian.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Two Armies on the Rapidan-The Work before General Grant-Probable radical tone of the President's Message-Progress of the Revolution-How Butler might assist at the capture of Richmond.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. The long expected movement of the Army of the Potomac-which has been so often trumpeted in the Administration papers-has at length really commenced. The army has at last crossed the Rubicon-or, the Rapidan, which amounts to the same thing. In order to give the enemy every possibile tacility for knowing the real strength of the Union forces, the Administration papers have very obligingly enumerated the various bodies of troops engaged in the movement, namely, the Indiana, was entered, Monday night last, by a 2d, 3d, 1st, 5th and 6th corps. As it is well known that each corps does not contain over 12,-000 men, the enemy could not have desired a more explicit statement. An attempt has been made to lull the country into a false security by the assertion that Gen Lee has only about 35,000 troops, and that Gen.

Ewell is so disabled as not to be able to take the field. It will not be long, now, however, before the result of this highly injudicious step on the part of our army is known, and, while I hope for the best, I cannot but fear that the forebodings

Although it is stated that the five corps are all engaged in the movement, yet every one knows that a strong detachment from each must have been left to guard the long line of communication between the Rapidan and this city. That this is absolutely necessary, and that even the large force so left is entirely inadequate to the duty, is evident from the fact that on Thanksgiving day two of our wagon trains were captured by the enemy, between Culpepper and the Rapshaunock river. One train, consisting of thirty five wagons and drawn by one hundred and forty Captain for his gallant deeds on many a battle- mules, was captured by Mosby, and driven off to Luray, on the other side of the Blue Ridge, through Sperryville and Thornton's Gap. This train, with its valuable contents of bread, meat, ection with the Cannelton Reporter, and on and oats, will no doubt reach the rebel army in safety. The other train, a longer one, was fired; out the fire was extinguished before the contents of the wagons were consumed.

It would seem, from the accounts that have reached here up to this time, that the Confederates have made their first stand at Orange Court House. Even if this position is carried by our troops, or abandoned by the Confederates, the ed and carried, as stated in my letter of November 25th, will still exist.

The events now in progress near Chattanooga, according to the private accounts that have been received here, are by no means indicative of the final result of the campaign. It will be remembered that the movement on the part of Bragg, whatever it is, has been made in accordance with the programme agreed on between that officer, Gen. Johnston, and Jeff. Davis himself. It may be a retreat; but, to those who look below the forces away from the strong position of Chattacacies of the mountain passes of Northern Georevery assurance and prospect of success. His gia. No one doubts the military abilities of Gen. editorial experience; his ability, industry and Grant. But he is now entering upon a campaign nepetrate with his army the interion of Georgia, which guarantee that the Times will be worthy succeeds in doing it, the greatest achievement of of the cause it espouses, and an auxiliary to the the war. The idea of marching his army through business and local interests of Evansville. It is Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston, which is thrown out by officials here, is too absurd to

The friends of the President-I mean those men who boast, with reason, that they control his action to a great extent-claim that his next-message will take decided radical ground, and will be -The Ledger states that the citizens of New a step in advance of the emancipation proclama-They say that it will contain the enuncia tion of the principle, which is hereafter to be engrafted on the Republican creed as a part of the policy of the government, that no State will be allowed to return to the Union until it has abol-Governor Morton urging those who were unable ished slavery, and that, hereafter, slavery can to volunteer, to go to work and procure at least never exist in the Union. They say that it will one recruit. A number of our citizens have re- also boldly meet the issue of the exchange of sponded nobly to this call, and we daily hear of prisoners, on the ground stated in my letter of additions being made to the infantry service in Nov. 18. and will declare that it is a part of the this city. Who will say New Albany is not a pa policy of the government that there shall be no distinction made hereafter in any respect what ever, between white men and black men in the -Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, of Fort Wayne, has army. They say that the message will also re been favorably spoken of as the Democratic can- commend to Congress "to provide by legislation

for conferring the right to vote upon the black man who has fought for the government. To this complexion, indeed, it must come at last, if the Republicans can retain their power. The country has been warned, time and time again, that the fundamental dogma of the Republican party was negro equality in its broadest and most offensive shape. And is seems that the time has now come when this loathsome thing is to be thrust into our faces. The revolution upon which we have entered must, however, run its course. We must drink to the dregs the cup of humiliation, which we deserve for permitting the first encroachments upon our liberties and upon the Constitution. The usurpations of the Republican party might have been stopped if the people had taken time for reflection when the ountry was first plunged into a cruel, and unjust, and unnecessary war. The abolition of the babeas corpus, the illegal arrests, the denial of trial by jury, the conscription bill, were, each one, a far deeper stab, a far more deadly blow, against the nation and the Government, than the act of The latter act, artfully brought about by the acts, on the part of the public servants of the people, failed to arouse the prople to a sense of the peril to their liberties. They submitted in silence, and they are now powerless at the leet of on. But there will come a day when our liberties will be regained, aithough it costs oceans of blood

to accomplish it In the last paragraph of my letter of October 25th, there was a hint for the capture of Richmond, which, if the Administration had been six months, and his resignation was accepted on wise, might easily have been improved. Ever account of disability engendered in the service. since that time, the road to Richmond, upon the route indicated, has been open and compara tively unguarded. Since that time, the beastly Butler has been placed in command, at the very spot from which an expedition to Richmond might set out with fair prospects of success. If the Administration really wished to end the war, what a splendid opportunity is just now afforded for the success of such an expedition. It such an expedition were now advancing on Richmond Gen Meade would be able so succeed in his pres--PROMOTED -Cantain Peter Simonson, of the ent movement. On the other hand, if by concentrating all their troops to confront General Meade, the latter officer should be defeated, Richmond would be thereby left so utterly deto lead, or even to plan military expeditions. -RANDOLPH COUNTY BOUNTY.-At a special He was sent there in pursuance of the policy of meeting of the commissioners of Randolph retarding and protracting the war, which has beare safe from all attacks from the South, and the advance of Gen. Meade.

> Another Presidential Candidate. The Washington correspondent of the Cincip

nati Enquirer says: A new Presidential candidate has arisen, who promises to distance all who have yet entered for the race. General Grant, whose effective work has outstripped all our other Generals, and whose modest dispatches proclaim him no braggart or vain boaster, has captured the hearts of the peo-ple; and to day he would beat Lincoln, Chase or at about \$4,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

—A Grand Wood and Provision Demonstration.—The people of this city, for several miles, cevoted Thankagiving Day to a worthy and laudable purpose. They made it the occasion for bringing to this city a long procession of wagons loaded with wood and various kinds of provisions as donations to the families of soldiers. The long procession as it research the man of the case now stands, he is shead of the hounds. the case now stands, he is ahead of the hounds,

an engine. stad me

The Result of the Election

ity for the great commercial metropolis to give. Mr. Gunther, the successful man, is what is called a Peace Democrat, and presided at a peace meeting in New York last summer. He was opposed by the New York World on that ground. wo years ago, he was the Tammany Hall candidate, and came near being elected. This year, e was dropped by "Tammany," but was brought out under the auspices of John McKeon, Mr. McMasters of the New York Freeman's Journal, others, as an independent Democratic andidate. Mr. Boole was nominated by both ammany and Mozart Halls, which, together, have heretofore controlled, through their organi zations, the bulk of the Democratic vote. They are now beaten when united. One thing which niured Boole, and contributed to his defeat, was is pledge to the negroes to secure to them the privilege of riding with the whites in the street ars. This pledge was used very effectually against him It is a matter of congratulation that the infamous shoddy. Opdyke, will give his place, in December, as Mayor, to a sound Demerat, who is in favor of peace -[Cincinnat

Mr. Secretary Stanton has inaugurated a new han for the administration of his department, by neans of which he can conceil any amount of

country the heads of the different Departments and Bureaus of the War Office, compelling these heads to do duties of detail which it has been the invariable practice for them to assign to their subordinates when the duties were not be delegated by law, and leaving to their subordinates

without a single exception, under the control of bordinate officers:

The Adjutant General's Department. The Inspector Gen ral's Department.
The Quarterma-ter General's Department.
The Commissary General's Department. The Surgeon General's Department. The Ordnance Department.

Congress is soon to assemble, and there will then be such an exposure of Mr. Stanton's coruption and maladministration as the country has never yet witnessed .- New York World.

The Fenian Brotherhood-Is It a Secret Society!

[From the New York Freeman's Journal. We were very glad to see in the late proceed. ngs of the Grand Council of the Fenian Brotherood at Chicago, published in our last issue, a disclaimer that this brotherhood is a "secret so-ciety," in any sense condemned by the Catholic wise, of the organization, must be determined if at all, at Rome.

abroad, must be conducted on other method than evaporation through newspapers. We must transpires here is not to be spoken of elsewhere!" paper reporter to visit every man at his house, just previous to the recent charter election in that

reason, if he believes more in his neighbor's political opponents in calmer moments. In the an oath that he will perform a certain trust. man to the ban of the church?

have light cast upon the subject in a candid man fraternal regard, that obedience to government, have a troubled coascience, without necessity, on | nor prosperous. this point. That is why we think it well to open the subject in our columns.

his judgment, or reason, in the keeping of any to that temper which deals with the greatest re-other man. Therefore a Catholic is forbidden to bellion ever known in the history of the world,

coming Free Masons. But suppose the whole object, purpose and obigation of a society to be open and avowed. stand points should differ in their opinions as to the

Suppose it to be honest, pure and good. Suppose | proper mode of conducting public affairs. further that a man is challenged to proceed, in A society having in view the liberation of Ire- Harmony of purpose and vigor of action will be land from British oppression, the liberation of gained more rapidly by a respectful regard for the Piedmontese-the Yankees of the Peninsula. they are), they have countersigns or other words of all sections of our broad land. Some

charged these upon them. Suppose all to be them by conquerors. true that is charged. Suppose that it is a secret | I believe that the mass of our people hold that who belong to the organization. Suppose that in this emergency the policy should be that puraid the glorious effort, as William Tell and his ment consistent Church condemns in the general plan?

Bishops seem, in our best judgment, only to complicate the matter. The casuist passes them by,
as opinions of Bishops, but the simple faithful
too often are disturbed without being controlled

by them. Hence a multitude of false consciences and of needless sins.

In its present phase this subject is one either to be discussed or to be dodged by a paper such the county will escape the draft.

The result of the election for Mayor, in New differ, and we decline, peremptorily, publishing York City, held on Tuesday, is somewhat as-tonishing. In round numbers the vote stands: such, either pro or con, unless they cast authori-tative light on the matter. The following para-. 29,000 graphs are from a paper that is theologically cau-23,000 tious, and that we are always happy when we find ourselves in accord with—the Pittsburg

THE FUTURE OF IRELAND. We have received a paper containing an ac-count of the concluding proceedings of a general meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, together with an address from the same to that their society is not secret and illegal, meaning, we presume, that it does not come under the ban of the church. On this subject we do not presume to offer an opinion. The authoritative ision rests with the Bishops," and we do not know enough of the facts of the case to justify us in saying on a subject on which such a wide difference of opinion exists among worthy men. We will merely say that we trust that the leaders of the Fenian Brotherhood have not consciously

or unconsciously done anything not in conformity with the laws of the church. Of the object of the Brotherhood, the liberation of Ireland, we have spoken some time ago.
We think it clearly just. Everything that can be alleged in favor of Poland, and a great deal more, can be alleged in favor of Ireland. But it is plainly laid down by Catholic theologians that a revolution just in itself cannot be lawfully atsuccess. This is the difficulty in the way of Irish patriots. It is very hard, we must confess, tanton and the War Department, to see how, under any circumstances, Irishmen. unaided, can free their country. It is not that they are not brave and determined, but that the overwhelming advantages that England possesses frauds, peculations and malfeasances, and also attempt difficult, and a successful uprising impossible. If Ireland is ever to be freed it might It consists in exiling to different parts of the be, we think, by aid from a foreign power, and there is none so able or likely to give this aid as Frence. As for any permanent good resulting to Ireland from a war between England and the United States, we look on such hope as chimer

We know that ardent men do not take this view of the case. But we doubt if, after a close The following departments are, we believe, examination of all the circumstances even the most ardent would find any foundation for their hopes. It is this feeling that rules the action of the Irish clery They know it is their sacred duty to prevent useless shedding of blood, and all the misery consequent on a fruitless rebellion. Did they see any probability of success, they would not, we feel sure, be found opposed to the freedom of their country. But, seeing no such probability, they wisely say that it is better to endure present evils, than to aggravate them by an insurrection that is sure to be put down. The experience of the past has taught a lesson which

should not be forgotten. We do not, of course, mean to say that an association here with the view of being ready to seize any opportunity to aid our Fatherland is wrong in itself.

* In an organization so wide-spread, something more

Practical movements in politics, at home or The Democratic Party and the war-

Governor SEYMOUR gives expression to the following sentiments, in reference to the position The newspapers, failing of a desired item, will of the Democratic party in the present attitude call it a secret meeting. The opposite system, of public affairs, in response to an invitation to carried to its results, would require some news- address a Democratic meeting in New York,

There is a great ambiguity in the popular mind At a meeting held in your city scarce a month as to what is the essence of a secret society for- | since. I spoke at length upon the great questions bidden by the church. Is it a secret sign? Then which now agitate our country. The intervening must not a girl confess the fact that, calling with election resulted unfavorably to that political or an other girl on a neighbor, they agreed secretly ganization which I believe is asserting principles that, when they wanted to go, she would put her and urging a policy best calculated to restore ingers in a special position? It was a secret sign, our Union, to preserve our constitutional known only to the initiated other! But there are rights and bring back peace to our land. bass-words. What is a poor bedeviled soldier of While I regret this result I am still confident Old Abe to do, after being sworn, too, when he that the justice and patriotism of our position is set on sentry duty with knowledge of a coun- will soon be recognized by all classes. Strong tersign, with orders to shoot every one approach ing without giving it?

There remains the oath. A man, for a grave gerous assaults will be regretted by our conscience than in his henor, may require of him | meantime it is our duty to adhere firmly to those tried principles and to those time honored organ-It seems, then, that neither a secret sign, nor a lizations which governed our country so successass-word, nor an oath, is, in itself, against Oath- fully in the past. The breaking up and defeat lic morals. Put all three together, do they put of the Democratic party was one of the leading causes of the calamities which now affect our It seems to us that these are the accidents, not country. Its restoration and triumph will herald the substance of the secret societies the church and produce a policy which will unite the North condemns. We know that it is important to and disarm the South and bring back again that ner. There are some Catholic brethren that may without which our country can neither be great

The Democratic party is at present subjected to a severe test of its patience and patriotism A Free Mason cannot be a Catholic. Why? While we are compelled to bear, in common The reasons given to us were two, and they with our political opponents, the burdens and sufficed. In the first place, to become a Free sacrifices which this war imposes, no just'regard Mason one must promise obedience to-he does or respect has been paid to our views and wishes not know what. But the Catholic Church for We recognize all the rights of the national adbids a man abdicating his conscience, or putting ministration to direct public affairs, but we object give a promise tying him to-he does not know and with questions touching the greatest interests of our government and people, in the narrow The second reason given us was, that the doc- spirit which marks ordinary party action. It is trine "once a Mason, always a Mason," equally | conceded by all that we are now compelled to embarrassed the free will with which God en- grapple with the greatest and gravest questions dows every man. These reasons prevent a Cath- which have ever been submitted to a people; that olic from being a Mason. These are the rea some of them are beyond the grasp of human insons, as we are instructed, on which the Catholic | tellect, and that they directly concern the lives, Church proceeds in forbidding her children be the tortunes, the happiness of our people. It should not be a matter of surprise, or irritation that those who view the events from different

The fearful consequences involved in every oining such society, in accordance with his con- step now taken, are reasons why all should open science, and no further than his conscience ap- ly and honestly express their convictions; and proves, and that at any moment he is free, with- these conclusions, however conflicting, soould be out penalty and without disgrace, to withdraw, treated with a just forbearance and respect. Poland from Russia, the liberation of Italy from the opinions of others than by denunciations of bitterness and by strife.

or the liberation of any other people, is not such | The people of the Northern States are al a society free from the marks of the church's agreed in this: that the restoration of the Union ondenmation, even if, as sentries on post (which is essential to the peace, happiness and prosperity or indices by which friends may know their that this object will be most readily gained by an we put these inquiries forth in a spirit of the tion conducted with a view to the common good. utmost openness to correction. There is not, on On the opposite extremes are those who demand the face of the globe, a Fenian Brother whom we, at the States should be subjugated by force and at the same time, know to be such, and know by force alone, and should be held and governed by sight to be a man. We do not know that they military control until their populations be humilhave signs, passwords, grips, or oaths to keep inted to the acceptance of such principles and some things secret. Their opponents have forms of local government as may be dictated to

ings are secret. Suppose that, in the view of the stances. While, on the one hand, there should possibility of a coming opportunity for noble old Ireland to disenthrall herself from oppressive obedience to constitutional obligations, on the England, her sons, in different climes, league to other there should be superadded every induceonfederates leagued for the rescue of Switzer | ment to lead the rebellious States to lay down land, under the solemnity of an oath. Suppose their arms and return to their appropriate positions in the Union. In the meantime no good signs, as is practiced in armed forces, which are can be gained, no interest of free-lom, or of connot to be revealed except to those having the proper claim—our question is, if the right of each promoted, by making differences of opinion upon individual be secured to withdraw, at any mo questions of public policy occasion for strife, perment he thinks right, from such a confederacy of secutions, or public disorder. While it is our rishmen, is there authing that the Catholic duty to repel all invasion upon our constitution rights, let us by a prompt obedience to our con-We have seen a condemnation of somewhat stitutional obligation, show that we are not ani-similar societies existing in Ireland, by one or mated by a factious purpose to embarass the two Irish bishops. That condemnation proceeded upon a political judgment of the bishops, that the movement was not for the good of Ireland. Now, God has made no revelation to the church in regard to what is for the temporal good of Ireland. The judgment of a bishop on such a matter is no better than the judgment of a physician. It is a political judgment and belongs to statesmen, not to theologians; nor to churchmen, who are not always theologians. Archbishop Cullen writes a condemnatory pastoral in Dublin; but he has no jurisdiction in those dioceses of our and the Union were designed to secure. Adhering to our purpose to do our whole duty and to demand all our rights, let us patiently and patriotically struggle to save our country from anarchy or from despotism, unswerved by assults, misrepresentations or denunciations.

To do this it is important that we should prewestern American States where Catholic priests intrusted by their own bishops with the care of souls, not only favor this brotherhood, but participate in its direction, and dying are honored with all the rices of the church and with the reverential attendance of the brotherhood. These pastorals, therefore, founded on the political views of their authors and not agreed to by other Epacopal authorities, have no other effect than to make that bad thing, doubting consciences, in some scrupdlous out patriotic Irishmen.

So long as Catholic priests, unrebuked, belong to the Fenial Brotherhood, and no general law of the Catholic Church is brought to bear in its condemnation, the condemnation of individual

Seven hundred and seventy seven dollars bounty is given to each volunteer in the city of New York. It is stated that this sum draws